

THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

In the government of the country the Union would have been dissolved long ago, and that the Government would have been beaten." If there is a lesson here, let him think of this declaration. Are you ready to vote for a man for Vice President of the United States who has uttered such a sentiment? (Cries of "No, no.") No, gentlemen; for the indignation, the stern condemnation of the American people rest upon the public man who declares that if the Declaration of Independence, that pronounced all men equal before the law, had been acted upon in the Government of the Republic, the Government and Union would have been dissolved long ago, because it would be "unjust" to the people. It is a libel upon the American people. (Voices "That's so.") Well, gentlemen, these men who have so committed themselves; this party that has committed itself to the extension of Slavery, this party, the party of disunion, that repudiates the Declaration of Independence, of course rejects and scourges the free society that exists in the Free States of this Union. The *Richmond Enquirer*, the leading Buchanan organ south of the Potomac, and in fact the leading Democratic organ in the Union, says that "free society is failure, and that it ought not to be extended." Another Southern paper, high in the confidence of the Administration party, tells us that it is a crime to extend into Kansas this free society. This *Richmond Enquirer* tells us that "the principle of Slavery is right," and does not depend on difference of complexion." Let the laboring man, let the farmers and the mechanics who dwell here in this glorious County of Dutches, on the banks of the Hudson, take this doctrine home with them, read it to their families and their children that the leading Democratic organ in the United States declares that the "principle of Slavery is right" and "does not depend on difference of complexion." A book written by George F. Longfellow has been entitled: "Free Society & Slavery." This book has been fully indorsed by this same *Richmond Enquirer*. I call your attention to a few sentences from this work that has received the indorsement of the leading Democratic organ of the United States: "Make the laboring man slave of one man instead of the slave of society, and he would be far better off." Laboring men of Old Dutches, what say you to that doctrine? Do you believe you would be better off if you were made the slaves of capital instead of receiving the wages of honest toil? If you do vote for Buchanan, "Two hundred years of Liberty have made white laborers a pauper banditti." Laboring men! what say you to that sentiment? Have two hundred years of liberty in the Western World made the laboring men, the mechanics, the small farmers of these Free States of ours a pauper banditti? If you believe so, vote for James Buchanan and the party that utters and indorses this sentiment: "Free society is a monstrous abortion, and Slavery the healthy, beautiful and natural being which they are trying unconsciously to adopt." Free society a monstrous abortion! Why, gentlemen cast your eyes over the great State of New York. Look at the free farms upon which freemen stand, tilling their own acres, calling no man master, and wishing to make no man a slave. Look at your mechanics' shops, scattered over your State, in which hundreds of articles of beauty and utility are manufactured for the benefit of society. Look at your Free Schools and abundant libraries, where the hundreds of thousands of children are enjoying the benefits of a free education. Look at your mighty commerce, and at all the means you use the Empire of the State of the Union, and then if you are ready to pronounce a free society a failure (Applause). They shall not extend into the Territories a system that dishonors the free labor of the country.

30,000 women and children to sell annually, which brings them \$12,000,000 to \$20,000,000, and they are content. I will, in this connection, read another extract from an Alabama paper having relation to the subject of Free Society:

"Free Society! We sicken at the name. What is but a conglomeration of greedy mechanics, filthy operatives, small-fisted farmers?" &c.

"Greasy mechanics, filthy operatives and small-fisted "farmers" of New York, what do you think of this free society, of which you make so considerable a part? But this paper says that "all the Northern, and especially the New England States are devoid of society fitted for a well-bred gentleman, and that the prevailing class which one meets is that of mechanics struggling to be genteel. A "greasy mechanic" struggle in the American Republic to be a gentleman! What an offence!"

Society at the North is composed of small farmers who do their own drudgery"—that is a great offence—"and who are hardly fit for association with a Southern gentleman's body servant." Farmers, what think you of this doctrine, that you are hardly fit for an association with a Southern gentleman's negro slave? If you like the doctrine, vote for James Buchanan. You will remember that an Irish waiter was murdered in Washington by Mr. Herkert, a member of Congress from California. A resolution of inquiry was moved in the House of Representatives, and every member of the Democratic party, with two exceptions, and all the South Americans with one exception, I think, voted against making any inquiry into the matter. Why they thought it was only one of the privileged class killing a menial. Did you ever hear of one of the slaveholding class imprisoned or executed for killing a menial? Did you ever hear of one of the slaveholding class imprisoned or executed for taking the life of a menial? (Cries of "No.") The poor whites are held at the South by the slave-propagandists to be far below their own body servants. The *Charleston Standard* says in regard to this murder:

"If white men accept the offices of menials, what say you to that doctrine? Do you believe you would be better off if you were made the slaves of capital instead of receiving the wages of honest toil?"

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From the New York Tribune.

SLAVERY IN OREGON.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 19, 1856.

A friend of mine, for many years a resident on this coast, is now traveling in Oregon. He has written me a letter which I have just received, containing information so important and even startling in its character, that I am constrained to copy parts of it for you. He writes, after having traveled extensively in that Territory, and having attended a large meeting of Christians of one of the leading denominations, in which there were representatives from all parts of the country. Praying information which was presented at that meeting, and from that which he gained by his own observation, he writes as follows:

"Dark clouds hang over Oregon. The danger is from far, from beyond the desert, even from Missouri, and the lands of Slavery to the east and south. Yes, it is the same storm that from the borders of the Mississippi has swept westward over Kansas—desolating alike the homes and the altars of freedom!"

"The 'ruffians' are not here, nor United States troops to force their vote upon the people. But emigrants enough are here from the ruffian States, and Atchisons and Stringfellowans are here to lead them on to slavery. And their plotters against the liberty of the Territories only wait for their time! They feel certain of victory. They are making openly, &c., the papers do not as yet say nothing, but they are ready to do so as soon as the time shall come. This may seem to be a needless alarm, but the danger is real and imminent, and I am forced to believe it, against all my inclinations. I contested, step by step, the convictions of its truth, as they were forced upon me. I grow in spirit under them, as the prospect before me darkens in these beautiful valleys and on these forest shores."

"The rescue of Kansas and the repeal of the Nebraska bill, under an Administration that respects both national faith and the rights of free men, can alone save them from the blighting curse of this great sin. This unconvincing impression was made upon me during the meetings of the Association. Among many other resolutions on important subjects, were some on the subject of Slavery. These drew forth the best and most lengthy discussion during the session. During this debate, participated in by members, delegates and corresponding members from different parts of the Territory, came out the facts that astonished and pained all persons. They were facts such as various members had gathered in their intercourse with the people, both in public and in private—facts of the nature of private conversations, public political addresses, and even (so-called) religious services. I cannot repeat them, but in the minds of men who have all along looked on the bright side of the Territory, and have habitually lauded the suggestion of a positive danger to its liberties, they were such a nature as to prove beyond a doubt that the majority of the people were to be now held, with this as the issue, the system with all its evils would be at once entailed upon the State. The facts went further, and proved that the Democratic party, which has always been the dominant party, was prepared to put that pluck into its platform, and so make it a plain issue before the people whenever their Delegate at Washington should have secured the passage of the Oregon State bill through Congress. Moreover, they threw the grave suspicion over that well known Pro-Slavery Delegate and over the party he represents, that he uses the Pro-Slavery prospects of this Territory, among the Southern Members in both Houses, as the strongest reason for the immeiate passage of the bill!"

"To all the friends of civil and religious liberty in the North and East, and to all who dare to speak his name, I say that he who says that the masses are not born with saddles on their backs, a few booted and spurred, ride them. For Mr. Buchanan. Yes, gentlemen, he means the "reins and spur." If there is a freeman here, to day who needs the reins, bit and spur, let him vote for that party that sustains that doctrine—let him vote for James Buchanan."

The Declaration of Independence is exuberantly bold and falacious."

Some you, gentlemen, will remember the description given of Virginia by Gov. Wise. He told us that commerce had spread its sails and sailed away from Virginia; that she had no manufactures; and that they had no agriculture—and that they had no agriculture—and such agriculture!

Her sedge-patches outshine the sun, and instead of feeding cattle upon a thousand hills, they had to chase a stumped tail steer through the sedge-patches to get a tough beef-steak. (Laughter.) Howson, in his History of Virginia, says that in 1850 there were 633,000 persons in Virginia that could not read or write. The *Richmond Enquirer* says they could have wealth and manufactures if they would only take what follows in their train. I read an extract here to show the estimation in which persons engaged in manufactures, commerce and the mechanic arts are held in the Old Dominion:

"We would not have your rich, vulgar, licentious masses, and your brutal, ignorant and insubordinate factory hands in our midst, for all the wealth of 'Ormus and Ind.'

"We would not exchange our situation for the countless millions of paupers and criminals who lift up and sustain the cowardly, selfish, sensual, licentious, infidel, agrarian and revolutionary 'editors of free society.'

The Slavery-Extremists would have none of these influences. They raise their 20,000 and issue to Oregon, and will meet it like men. In the

THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

The Anti-Slavery Bugle.
SALEM, OHIO, OCTOBER 25, 1856.

REPUBLICAN MEETING AT SALEM.

From the South Carolinian, Oct. 4.

The dinner given yesterday to Col. Preston S. Brooks, at Ninety-Six, was a grand affair. The number of guests present, including those present, is estimated to have been from 5000 to 7000.

At about 11 A. M., the speakers and several other distinguished individuals being on the stand, a grand display in procession with banners, standards, mottoes, badges and various devices. Many of the sentiments on the flags were expressive of the earnest anti-slavery of the individuals who bore them, though seriously in conflict with the compromising position of the party. Of course this was just the time for the latitude of Salem where the Democrats claim to be the pink of abolitionism and prove it by the voter of Democratic Congressman against Dunn's bill. Some of the sentiments would adopt a disunion Abolition position if such things were fashionable, as they are not. For example:

"Justice—Down with Slavery."

"Truth is mighty and shall prevail."

"Reclaim the Lost and Relieve the Needy."

The speaking was done at two stands, mainly by Judge Tilden of Cleveland and Senator Wade of Jefferson. Of Mr. Tilden's speech, we heard but a small portion, but were told it was an earnest anti-slavery speech; and we can well believe it, for we know that he has a heart which beats impulsively for freedom, though its action is often stifled or suppressed by his false position under a pro-slavery government. To Senator Wade's speech we listened in common with hundreds of others with absorbed interest. Said one to us, "It is no Republican speech;" Nor was it, for the speaker for the time gave full sway to his manly abhorrence of Slavery, and spoke as he heard it, and the he saw it well done. [!!]

After the gentleman had concluded, amid the enthusiastic cheers of the multitude, dinner was announced, and every one proceeded to attend to the wants of the inner man. Notwithstanding the intense thirst, there was abundance of the best eat and plenty of good cool water to drink.

During the evening being finished, the Hon. A. P. Butler was introduced, and riveted the attention of his listeners during about three-quarters of an hour.

After which, Gov. J. H. Adams being called on, that gentleman made a few pertinent remarks.

Col. Brooks was then loudly called for, but the hour for the return of the extra train to Columbus having arrived, our reporter left at that juncture, together with the largest portion of the crowd.

As stenographic reporters were present, and we presume all the speeches will be given in full to the public, we will not now attempt to fill out our imperfect notes of the proceedings. We will only add, in conclusion, that the most orderly enthusiasm prevailed, and everything that was done was well done."

Col. Brooks.—The citizens of Cheraw, S. C., have resolved to tender Col. Brooks a public dinner, and have appointed committees to carry into effect the resolution.

A cane for Brooks was voted some time since by the chivalrous young men of Alexandria, Va., who wished to show their admiration of the assault on Mr. Sumner. The money was raised, but when they came to look about among their fellow-citizens, they found there was none that could take it, and they were compelled to send to a Northern city to have it manufactured!

How some of the FREE SOIL EMGRANTS CAME BACK FROM KANSAS.

The throngs of emigrants who crowded to Kansas, is now traveling in Oregon. The danger is from early in the spring, continue to leave that Territory in all directions. They are to be met in scattering companies, looking half-starved, sickly and miserable. Many of them have spent all their money, have gathered up their little effects and crossed the river to Iowa on their way to their homes, or to locate some secluded corner of the wilderness, or patch of prairie, where they will be at peace.

Every boat which comes from the Missouri has among her passengers some of these people. We saw them once before, in the early spring, when they went up the river, with money in their pockets, hope in their hearts, health in their blood, and the world before them.

They were then in companies of hundreds; they had family circles, and looked happy; they took quarters in the cabins of steamboats, and partook of the luxury of repose and a pleasant table. They were truly looking emigrants, who would do honor to any new country.

Now we see them in squads of ten and twenty—crippled, sickly and apparently poverty-stricken, crowded upon the decks of steamboats, almost begging their way back to the homes they had left a few weeks before. And civil war in Kansas has wrought all this mischief; doomed many a hopeful heart to despair and death, and embittered the lives of hundred more who have lost their homes or to locate some secluded corner of the wilderness, or patch of prairie, where they will be at peace.

The rescue of Kansas and the repeal of the Nebraska bill, under an Administration that respects both national faith and the rights of free men, can alone save them from the blighting curse of this great sin. This unconvincing impression was made upon me during the meetings of the Association. Among many other resolutions on important subjects, were some on the subject of Slavery. These drew forth the best and most lengthy discussion during the session. During this debate, participated in by members, delegates and corresponding members from different parts of the Territory, came out the facts that astonished and pained all persons. They were facts such as various members had gathered in their intercourse with the people, both in public and in private—facts of the nature of private conversations, public political addresses, and even (so-called) religious services. I cannot repeat them, but in the minds of men who have all along looked on the bright side of the Territory, and have habitually lauded the suggestion of a positive danger to its liberties, they were such a nature as to prove beyond a doubt that the majority of the people were to be now held, with this as the issue, the system with all its evils would be at once entailed upon the State. The facts went further, and proved that the Democratic party, which has always been the dominant party, was prepared to put that pluck into its platform, and so make it a plain issue before the people whenever their Delegate at Washington should have secured the passage of the Oregon State bill through Congress. Moreover, they threw the grave suspicion over that well known Pro-Slavery Delegate and over the party he represents, that he uses the Pro-Slavery prospects of this Territory, among the Southern Members in both Houses, as the strongest reason for the immeiate passage of the bill!"

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THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

REESTABLISHMENT OF SLAVERY IN NICARAGUA.

General Walker, the filibustering President of Nicaragua, has reestablished slavery in that country, by an official decree. The decree specifies:—

"Among the decrees which the foregoing recalls is an act of the Federal Constituent Assembly of 17th of April, 1824, abolishing Slavery in Central America. The repeal of the repealing statute revives the original laws, and therefore the right to hold slaves is acknowledged by the Government of Nicaragua. Of course the acknowledgment of the right to hold slaves imposes the obligation to secure owners in the enjoyment of their property."

It seems by the following from the Tribune correspondent, that Mr. Soule of Louisiana, has been sent to Nicaragua, and has purchased a coco plantation, and has probably had something to do with perfecting this arrangement. The State is now not only ready for emigrants from our southern States with their property, but is also very nearly ready for admissives as a new, bright, particular star in this slaveholding confederacy.

"An important decree, emanating from the supreme Executive power (President Walker) was published here on the 27th ult., which may have an important bearing on the future prosperity of this Republic. It decrees that 'inasmuch as the Constituent Assembly of the Republic, on the 30th of April, 1824, declared the State free, sovereign and independent, dissolving the compact which the Federal Constitution established between Nicaragua and the other States of Central America,' and 'inasmuch as since that date Nicaragua has been in fact free, from the obligations which the Federal Constitution imposed,' and 'inasmuch as the act of the Constituent Assembly decreed on the 30th of April, 1824, provides that the Federal decree given previous to that date shall remain in force, unless contrary to the provisions of that act,' and 'inasmuch as many of the decrees so given are unsuited to the present condition of the Republic and repugnant to its welfare and prosperity, as well as to its territorial integrity,' that therefore 'all acts and decrees of the Federal Constituent Assembly, as well as of the Federal Congress, are declared null and void,' but that 'nothing therein contained shall affect rights heretofore vested under the acts and decrees hereby repealed.' Now, one of these acts or decrees of the Federal Constituent Assembly, so declared 'null and void' by the present supreme Executive power of Nicaragua, provided that Slavery should be forever excluded from the other American States. The institution of Slavery is, therefore, in effect, now recognized and authorized in Nicaragua, as is also of this Republic previous to the compact with the Federal Constitution established between Nicaragua and the other States of Central America, are now again in full force and virtue. Thus it will be perceived that the late decree of President Walker is highly important to planters and others in the Southern portion of the United States, who desire to emigrate with their property to the 'garden of the world.' And it is presumed, that in the recent purchase of Mr. Soule for \$50,000, of one of the most valuable cocoa ranches in Nicaragua, that distinguished American statesmen anticipated the issuance of this important decree."

Slavery was "abolished" and forever prohibited in Nicaragua several years since by the Central American Confederation of States. After the dissolution of the confederation, the Legislature of Nicaragua by special act confirmed this prohibition of slavery and such has been the law of the land, until now that Walker has reestablished it preparatory to the admission of the State into the Union.

SLAVES FOR RAILROAD HANDS—A STARTLING PROPOSITION.

It has been so customary to consider all the work of making canals and railroads as the prerogative of the Irish laboring men of our country, that we had hardly thought of the possibility of the substitution of slave labor; but it is actually done in Louisiana, and proposed in other slave States. The President of the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad Company—a road projected from Nashville southward—has an annual report, which will be found in the Boston *Advertiser*, that recommends that the company "apply to your unappropriated capital in the purchase of slaves, stock and implements," &c. He presents an elaborate argument in favor of the plan, especially its economical advantages, and cites the fact that the State of Louisiana constructed its public works by slave labor, owned by the State. The President says:

The question for the company to decide is whether this plan can be conveniently carried into practice. The answer is, from our knowledge of what capital and resources the company have, unexpected; and what additional stock that might be required to be created, will be about \$50,000.

At first, from two to four hundred slaves might be purchased; say three hundred, in the usual late, some having families, would at this time cost, upon an average, about \$1,000 each, which would be \$300,000.

Two hundred and seventy-five of these could be placed upon the road, and the balance upon a farm rented convenient to the road, to pay their expenses and the interest upon their cost.

Upon this farm a portion of the provisions to supply the laborers upon the road might be produced, and it could also be used as a nursery or repository for the slaves and mules not in a suitable condition for work, to rest and be recruited.

To sustain the plan suggested, it is proper to make a comparison of the cost of labor to a corporation owning slaves, and a contractor who hires them.

The average hire of negro men to work on internal improvements in this country is about \$175. If the company were to purchase at the present prices, (say \$1,000) the yearly cost to the company, compared with the hirelings, will be as follows:

Interest on \$1,000—\$60 00
Insurance—55 00
Total—\$55 00

which is three sevenths—less than half—for a hand to be employed in grading or excavating a earth, besides the profit to the contractor. But in mechanical work, a still greater difference exists. Take masonry, for example, of which there were to be a large amount done. A sprightly mason, and in twelve months, a good one; for it is a simple trade, easily learned. Generally, masons are scarce and demand a high price; and a contractor offering for work, besides his calculations upon paying these high prices,

The cost to a company owning slaves who are masons, and to contractors who hire them, will appear to the following calculations:

Interest on \$1,000—\$60 00
Insurance on life—15 00
Clothing, &c.—15 00
200 lbs. of Bacon—15 00
3 barrels Corn & Vegetables—10 00
Total—\$115 00

One hundred and fifteen dollars per year, allowing two hundred and fifty working days, are equal to forty-six cents per day; whereas the hired mason will cost the contractor two dollars or two dollars and fifty cents—more than four times as much as the company who owns the mason.

There is a nice calculation! Let our laboring reader read it, and say that they "have nothing to do with slavery." That sweet idea of "a nursery or Repository of slaves and mules" sounds Christian-like, too! And when the slaveholders can buy negroes and laborers, and feed and clothe them at that price, who is to become of those brother who has been the subject of vilification, misrepresentation, and persecution, because he has resisted a libelous assault upon the reputation of their mother?

With my thanks to you and those whom you represent, for your kind remembrance of me I am, very truly, your friend and fellow-citizen.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

ARTHUR SIMPKINS, JAMES GILLAW, and others.

Of course no honest man can have any hesitancy in answering the inquiry of the last sentence affirmatively. But these facts suggest to us other equally pertinent questions. Would it not be wise to abolish this system where men can buy laborers so much cheaper than they can hire them? Is it wise, is it just to agree to "protect" such a system for the sake of securing the co-operation of its friends in preventing its extension?

THE ELECTIONS.—The elections which took place in Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania on the 11th inst., have, in their result, disappointed the hopes of the zealous Republicans. In Indiana the Democrats have elected their Governor by a majority of some four or five thousand.—The Republican majority in Ohio on the general ticket is somewhere about 20,000. Giddings is elected by over 5,000. Wade of the Cleveland District by somewhat less than 5,000.—Leiter by about 500.—Bingham by about 900.—L. D. Campbell by a majority of 17. The Democrats have elected six Congressmen in this State and five or six in Indiana. In Pennsylvania the Democrats have succeeded by probably about 3,000 majority. The Legislature is Democratic by a small majority on joint ballot, which will secure the election of a U. S. Senator of that party in place of Mr. Broadhead. The late report places the parties in the Legislature as follows:

	Dem.	Union	Doubtful.
Senate	15	18	0
House	52	45	2
	67	64	2

LATER.—The latest accounts put a more favorable aspect for the Republicans on the Pennsylvania election. They reduce to two thousand the Democratic majority of the Canal Commissioner and give the Republicans a majority in both Houses of the Legislature.

The DEAN RICHMOND, a Chicago vessel, sailed some three months since from that port, loaded with wheat direct to Liverpool, England. It arrived safely at its destination, and both vessel and cargo have been disposed of at a handsome profit. The British papers speak of the event as the inauguration of a direct trade with the wheat growing regions of the West, which will reduce the price of American bread-stuff's in that country.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

The Sixth Annual meeting of the Columbian County Teachers' Institute will be held in Salem, to commence on the 10th day of November next, and to continue one week.

The committee of arrangements have very fortunately secured the services of Messrs. John Odgen and M. D. Leggett, as Instructors and Lecturers. The former is principal of the Hopedale Normal School, the latter has been known as a successful Teacher on the Western Reserve. We are also happy to announce the name of Prest. Hitchcock, as one of the evening Lecturers on the occasion.

The Citizens of Salem, with their usual hospitality, propose to board the *Ladies' free school*. Gentlemen will be boarded at the Hotels at fifty cents per day.

To assist in defraying the expenses of the Institute, gentlemen in attendance will be charged One Dollar, and Fifty Cents.

For the accommodation of Teachers wishing to procure Certificates, the County Board of School Examiners will hold a meeting in Salem at the close of the Institute.

Followers Teachers:—Do you desire to find that instruction so essential to your success in the arduous duties of your employment—the duties of guiding the foot-steps of the young in the paths of virtue and knowledge? The means for your improvement have been furnished. Your committee have spared no pains to obtain able and efficient Instructors. The inducements to attend are most flattering. Come one, come all to this social annual meeting, and "enjoy the feast of reason and the flow of soul."

R. McMILLAN,
J. B. HARRIS,
J. Y. CRAWFORD,
D. ANDERSON,
Sept. 1856.

ALMOST A FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE.

A few days since it became known that an Alabama slave-catcher was in this city to obtain process for the arrest of a colored man residing at Albia, whether the slave-catcher had been and recognized his human property. While in this city consulting the high authorities who chase runaway negroes, the facts connected with his visit, in a very mysterious manner, became known to some friends who do not think the chief glory of a State consists in returning fugitive slaves to bondage, and the slave man was at once informed of what was going on, and went over to Canada with natural haste.

The slave-catcher is named J. S. Gavitt, and he hails from Mobile, Alabama, from which city they drive out book-sellers by a mob, who may chance to sell one copy of an Anti-Slavery book.

He is easily distinguishable by a long scar on one cheek. He registers his name as J. Res. Evansville, Ind. We presume Mr. Gavitt has gone home disconsolate. Even the loyal slave-driving Democracy of this State wouldn't help him. O tempora! O Gavitt! How your success would have helped the political prospects of your friend James Buchanan.—*Detroit Tribune.*

A MEMBER OF THE CABINET ON THE BROOKS ASSAULT.

It has been a leading purpose with the Buchanan orators through all this section to make the people believe that their party were in no way responsible for Brooks' murderous and cowardly assault upon Charles Sumner. We invite the consideration of these gentlemen to the following letter from one of Mr. Pierce's Cabinet. Mr. Davis had been invited to attend a dinner given to Billy Brooks, by his constituents, and this was Davis' reply to the invitation:

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 29, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge your polite and very gratifying invitation to a public dinner to be given by the people of the Fourth Congressional District, to their Representative P. S. Brooks.

It would give me much pleasure, on any occasion to meet you fellow-citizens of the Fourth District of South Carolina; and the gratification would be materially heightened by the opportunity to witness their approbation of a Representative whom I hold in such high regard and esteem.

The Democracy of the Fourth Congressional District of Massachusetts, have nominated Rufus Choate for Congress, as a reward for his change of politics.

These curiosities were brought by Mr. Whitman, who had just arrived in this city from the Territory, and who confirms the accounts of the sufferings and perils endured there.—*Bost. Journal.*

David Raper, a slave at Corinth, Miss., died recently at the great age of 117.

The first grist mill ever erected in Pennsylvania, is now in existence. It is a quiet old stone building, and bears date about 1850. It is located on a small stream near Germanstown, and some of the original machinery imported from England, is still retained in the mill.

THE CARIO TIMES AND DELTA, a paper at the head of whose columns floats the names of Buchanan and Breckinridge, has this paragraph:

"We understand that Frank Rawlings is getting up a company under the 'Requisition' to go to Kansas. Go it Frank! We'll pray for you if you'll promise to send us a few Abolition scamps."

The above we copy from the *Pittsburg Dispatch*.

STATE ACTION IN BEHALF OF THE KANSAS SUFFERERS.

LETTER OF GOV. CRIMES TO PRESIDENT PIERCE.

Executive Office, *Laws.*
Burlington, Aug. 20, 1856.]

To His Excellency, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States:

Sir: During the last twelve months I have been constantly receiving letters, memorials and affidavits from former citizens of Iowa, now residents of the Territory of Kansas, alleging that they are not protected by the United States' officers in that Territory, in the enjoyment of their liberty and property. They charge, and the evidence fully supports the charge, that at the first, and at each subsequent territorial election, armed bodies of men from an adjacent State invaded the Territory, took possession of the polls, deprived the actual settlers of the right of voting, and perpetrated gross outrages upon such citizens, some scientific political sentiments disagreeing with the invaders. By threats and lawless violence, they secured the election of a majority of the members of the legislative Assembly, many of whom were then and are now citizens of another State. By this Assembly a code of laws was enacted unparalleled in the history of legislation—laws palpably unconstitutional, and which no man with the spirit of a freeman could obey with personal honor and a violation of his conscience.

In this condition of things, and without any attempt to repel violence by violence, the people of Kansas sought a peaceful remedy for the wrongs that had been perpetrated, by forming a State Constitution, electing State officers and asking admission into the Union as a sovereign State.

Although the Constitution of the United States declares that treason "shall consist only in levying war," yet in making holding a commission under the seal of the United States, and exercising the office of Chief Justice in that Territory, has decided that the persons who accepted office under the State Constitution are guilty of treason. Under his instructions, the State officers have been indicted, arrested and bailed denied them, under the sentence of judicial proceedings, but without a trial or hearing of any kind.

An armed rossie has invaded the town of Lawrence, and destroyed printing-presses, private dwellings and a hotel. Human lives have been destroyed, citizens have been driven from the Territory by violence, and anarchy and disorder everywhere prevail.

Among the sufferers have been former citizens of Iowa, who have come to Kansas in the spirit of propagation, but with the intention of becoming permanent residents of that Territory. Three of them have been shot by men who have been placed by a Federal officer in the hands of a band of outlaws from a remote State. Some have been compelled to flee from the Territory for no offence save that of having emigrated from a free State, while others remain there, stripped of their property, and appeal to their fellow citizens of Iowa for sympathy and protection.

In my conviction, their appeal should not be in vain. They went to Kansas relying upon, and had a right to expect the protection of the general Government. In this, they have been disappointed.

Citizenship has been virtually denied to them. Their right to defend themselves and "keep and bear arms" has been infringed by the act of the Territorial officers, who have wrested from them the means of defense while putting weapons of offense into the hands of their enemies. They have been oppressed by a code of laws unequal in atrocity in modern times. The character and conduct of the Territorial Judges have shown that an appeal to the judicial tribunal is worse than useless.

The Central Government having failed to perform its duty by protecting the people of Kansas in the enjoyment of their rights, it is manifestly the right of each of the States to adopt measures to protect its former citizens. If the people of Iowa are not permitted to enjoy the rights of citizenship in that Territory, they retain their former citizenship in this State, and as much entitled to protection from the State while upon the public domain, as they would be if the General Government failed to protect them in a foreign country.

While I write an army raised in the State of Missouri is marching into Kansas with the avowed purpose of driving out all these citizens of the Territory who originated from the Free States, and who express a preference for a Free State Constitution.

Another armed body of men have placed themselves on the emigrant route from the State of Iowa, to prevent at the point of the bayonet any further emigration from this State.

The State of Iowa cannot be an indifferent spectator of these acts of lawless violence. She should see that her citizens shall be protected in Kansas, and stand by her in the defense of her rights. If the people of Iowa are not permitted to enjoy the rights of citizenship in that Territory, they retain their former citizenship in this State, and as much entitled to protection from the State while upon the public domain, as they would be if the General Government failed to protect them in a foreign country.

As the Executive of Iowa, I demand for her citizens in Kansas protection in the enjoyment of their property, their liberty and their political rights. I ask that the military forces on the line of emigration into the Territory be dispersed.

A compliance with these reasonable requests will tend to restore peace in Kansas, and quiet the public mind of this State. In the event of a non-compliance, in my view, a curse will arise over us, clearly within the principle laid down by Mr. Madison in the Virginia Resolutions of 1798, when it will be the duty of the States "to interpose to arrest the progress of the evils" in that Territory.

As the Executive of Iowa, I demand for her citizens in Kansas protection in the enjoyment of their property, their liberty and their political rights. I ask that the military forces on the line of emigration into the Territory be dispersed.

Keep constantly on hand and for sale a general assortment and carefully selected stock of MEDICINES, Drugs, PAINTS, OILS, Dye-stuffs, Varnish, Perfumery, Fancy soaps, Brushes, WINDOW GLASS, Vials, Physicians' Shop furniture.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND DENTAL STOCK.

Special care directed to the selection of TEETH and corresponding PRESCRIPTIONS.

They are also agents for the sale of Dr. Daniels' *Tusses*, *Abdominal*, *Shoulder* and other *Braces*, *Artificial Limbs*, *Fracture* and other *Bandages*.

Salem, July 19, 1856.

ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR.

The Western Anti-Slavery Society, will hold its annual Fair in Salem, Dec. 24th and 25th.

The object of the fair is so well understood by the abolitionists of this country, that we deem it only necessary to publish the time of its gathering, to secure the hearty and vigorous cooperation of a large circle of Anti-Slavery friends.

The past success of our efforts in raising means—and the faithfulness with which that means has been applied to the enterprise of abolishing Slavery in America—warrant us to expect a willing response to this appeal, corresponding to the startling emergency of the times.

We have not now to meet and abolish Slavery on its original ground only, but in the new and beautiful Territory of Kansas—in Washington, in Ohio—and in all the Northern States where the servile minors of the South can give it a place.

We are however disheartened or disappointed, and shall apply ourselves with unwonted diligence, trusting as ever in the stern principle of justice and right.

We hope that no time will be lost in making the necessary arrangements to meet this demand; and among other means, we suggest the importance of forming sewing circles as speedily as possible in every neighborhood where there is the scripture number of "two or three" women in whose hearts the love of Freedom burns to labor, so that the great demand

THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

SALEM, OHIO, OCTOBER 25, 1856.

REPUBLICAN MEETING AT SALEM.

From the South Carolina, Oct. 4.

30,000 women and children to sell annually, which brings them \$12,000,000 to \$20,000,000, and they are content. I will, in this connection, read another extract from an Alabama paper having relation to the subject of Free Society:

"Free Society! We sicken at the name. What is it but a conglomeration of greedy mechanics, filthy operatives, small-fisted farmers?" &c.

"Greedy mechanics, filthy operatives and small-fisted 'farmers' of New York, what do you think of this free society, of which you make so considerable a part? But this paper says that 'all the Northerners, and especially the New England States, are devoid of society fitted for a well-bred gentleman, and that the prevailing class which one meets is that of mechanics struggling to be genteel.'"

"Another Southern paper, high in the confidence of the Administration party, tells us that it is a crime to extend into Kansas this free society. This *Richmond Enquirer* tells us that 'the principle of Slavery is right, and does not depend on difference of complexion.' Let the laboring man, let the farmer and the mechanics who dwell here in this glorious County of Dutches, on the banks of the Hudson, take this doctrine home with them, read it to their families and their children that the leading Democratic organ in the United States declares that the 'principle of Slavery is right and does not depend on difference of complexion.' A book written by George Finkhough, has been entitled: 'Free Society Failure.' This book has been fully endorsed by this same *Richmond Enquirer*.

I call your attention to a few sentences from the work which has received the endorsement of the leading Democratic organ of the United States: 'Make the laboring man a slave of one man instead of the slave of society, and he would be far better off.' Laboring men of Old Dutches, what say you to that doctrine? Do you believe your would be better off if you were made the slaves of capital instead of receiving the wages of honest toil? If you do vote for Buchanan, 'Two hundred years of Liberty have made white laborers a pauper banditti.' Laboring men! what say you to that sentiment? Have two hundred years of liberty in the Western World made the laboring men, the mechanics, the small farmers of these Free States of ours a pauper banditti? If you believe so, vote for James Buchanan and the party that utters and indorses this sentiment: 'Free society is a monstrous abortion, and Slavery the healthy, beautiful and natural being which they are trying unconsciously to adopt.' Free society a monstrous abortion! Why, gentlemen cast your eyes over the great State of New York. Look at the free farms upon which freemen stand, tilling their own acres, calling no man master, and wishing to make no man a slave. Look at your mechanics' shops, scattered over your State, which hundreds of articles of beauty and utility are manufactured for the benefit of society. Look at your Free Schools and abundant libraries, where the hundreds of thousands of children are enjoying the benefits of education. Look at your mighty commerce, and at all that makes up the Empire of the States, and then if you are ready to pronounce a failure vote for James Buchanan and the Democratic party (Cries of 'Never, never!'). If you are not ready to do this, then vote for John C. Fremont. (Enthusiastic applause.) He tells us that free labor is the natural capital which constitutes the real wealth of this great country, and creates that intelligent power in the masses alone to be relied on as the bulwark of free institutions. That is the sentiment of freedom. If you love it, vote for the party that proclaims it, and not for the party that proclaims the doctrine that 'free society is a monstrous abortion.' The slaves are governed far better than the free laborers at the North are governed" (A voice—"No doubt!"). Yes, Gentlemen, there is no doubt about it. The slaves are governed—and one of the Richmond papers told recently that the capital of the Southern Confederacy is the class of slaves belonging to the South that the people must be governed. We will teach these Southern Slave Propagandists, and those in the North, if such there are, who sympathize in their sentiments, a lesson that will last them in all future time, that the intelligent freemen of this country are competent to govern themselves (Great applause). "Our negroes are not only better off, as to physical comfort, than the free laborers, but their moral condition is better." (Great laughter.) Not permitted to read and write, and a woman sent to the Penitentiary, in Virginia, for thirty days for teaching a little colored child to read the Lord's Prayer. And yet we are told by this good Democratic authority that the morals of the slaves are better than the morals of the free laboring men who were taught in your Common Schools, who worship God in your temples, who listen to lectures at your lyceums, that till your whole land, who read the productions of the authors of both the Old and New Worlds, and who are very carefully the writings of the many men of the most eminent and profound persons. They were facts, such as negro members had gathered in their intercourse with the people, both in public and in private, of the nature of private conversation, public political addresses, and even (so-called) religious harangues. I cannot repeat them, but in the minds of men who have all along looked upon the bright side of the Territory, and have habitually laughed at the suggestion of possible danger to its liberties, they were of such a nature as to prove beyond a doubt that the majority of the people were in favor of Slavery, and that if an election were to be now held, with this as the issue, the system with all its evils would be at once entailed upon the State. The facts were further, and proved that the Democratic party, which has always been the dominant party, had to a man, given their support to the people of their delegate at Washington, who had secured the passage of the Pro-Slavery bill through Congress. Moreover, there was the grave suspicion over that well known Pro-Slavery Delegate and over the party he represents, that he uses the Pro-Slavery prospects of this Territory, among the Southern Members of both Houses, as the strongest reason for the immediate passage of the bill!

"To all the friends of civil and religious liberty in the North and East, and to all who dare to speak and vote righteously in Congress, this is the very reason why, of all others, that bill should be defeated. For let that bill pass, and let this Territory with her present population, mostly Missourian and South-Western, vote Slavery in Oregon, and we may well despair both of our national liberty and of free speech. For the loss of Oregon to Freedom would be more than the loss of Kansas. It would be an encroachment of the Slave Power upon territory indisputably belonging to the North, and would be a victory of oppression over liberty that would embolden the South to do the same upon the whole Pacific coast!" And yet they who have traveled much over Oregon, and know the people best, most fear this fatal result. Should this great calamity befall Oregon, a still greater liberty would naturally and necessarily follow it. This would be to get a tough bunch of the sedge catches to get a tough bunch of the sedge (Laughter). Howison, in his History of Virginia, says that in 1850 there were 682,000 persons in Virginia that could not read or write. The *Richmond Enquirer* says they could have wealth and manufactures if they would only take what follows in their train. I read an extract here to show the estimation in which persons engaged in manufactures, commerce and the mechanic arts are held in the Old Dominion:

"We would not have your rich, vulgar, license masses, and your brutal, ignorant and insatiate factory hands in our midst, for all the wealth of 'Ornum and Ind.'

"We would not exchange our situation for the countless millions of paupers and criminals who lift up and sustain the cowardly, selfish, sensual, licentious, infidel, agrarian and revolutionary *editors* of free society."

The Slavery-Extremists would have none of these influences. They raise their 20,000 and

mean time let not all the sympathy and aid be given to Kansas. There is yet time to save Oregon, and I cannot but hope and believe that the disaster that threatens her will be averted."

Still glorying in their ruffianism and villainy! O, infamous South Carolina!

THE BROOKS DINNER.

From the South Carolina, Oct. 4.

The dinner given yesterday to Col. Preston Brooks, at Ninety-Six, was a grand affair. The number of persons, males and females, present, is estimated to have been from 5000 to 7000.

At about 11 A. M., the speakers and several other distinguished individuals being on the stand appropriately erected for the occasion, Dr. Cain of Greenwood, the Chairman of the Committee, after a few pertinent remarks, introduced Gen. Samuel McGowan, who delivered a complimentary address concluding it by the presentation to Col. Brooks of a golden goblet from the citizens of Abbeville District, and gold-headed cane from the people of Clinton, Laurens District.

Major R. A. Griffin then presented a silver gorget from the citizens of the immediate neighborhood, and Mr. — presented a walking cane from Mr. —

Col. Brooks responded at some length, in a most feeling and eloquent manner:

Senator Toombs of Georgia, then occupied the attention of the vast audience in a speech of near two hours' length, glowing with eloquence, depicting the wrongs of the South, and most heartily approving the act of our spirited Representative, of which he stated that he was an eye-witness. He saw it done, and he saw it well done. [Applause.]

After the gentleman had concluded, amid the enthusiastic cheers of the multitude, dinner was announced, and every one proceeded to attend to the wants of the inner man. Notwithstanding the imminence of the South, there was abundance of the best to eat, and plenty of good cool water to drink.

Dinner having been finished, the Hon. A. P. Butler was introduced, and riveted the attention of his listeners during about three-quarters of an hour.

After Gov. J. H. Adams being called on, that gentleman made a few pertinent remarks.

Col. Orr was then loudly called for, but the hour for the return of the extra train to Columbia having arrived, our reporter left at that juncture, together with a small portion, but were told it was an earnest anti-slavery speech: and we can well believe it, for we know that he has a heart which beats impulsively for freedom, though its action is often stilled or suppressed by his false position under a pro-slavery government. To Senator Wade's speech we listened in common with hundreds of others with absorbed interest. Said one to us. "It is no Republican speech;" Nor was it, for the speaker for the time gave full sway to his many abhorrence of Slavery, and spoke as his heart felt, freely and strongly for freedom. "It was a speech of your sort" said another, an old Free Soiler who phisically abhors all concomitants of the pro-slavery party.

As straightforward reporters were present, and we presume that the speech will be given in full to the public, we will not now attempt to fill out our imperfect notes of the proceedings. We will only add, in conclusion, that the most orderly enthusiasm, prevail, and everything that was done was done openly and nobly.

COL. BROOKS.—The citizens of Cheraw, S. C. have resolved to tender Col. Brooks a public dinner, and have appointed committees to carry into effect the resolution.

Col. Brooks was voted some time ago by the chivalrous young men of Alexandria, Va., who wished to show their admiration of the assault on Mr. Sumner. The money was raised, but when they came to look about among their fellow citizens, they found there was none that could make it, and they were compelled to send to a Northern city to have it manufactured!

Col. Brooks.—The citizens of Cheraw, S. C. have resolved to tender Col. Brooks a public dinner, and have appointed committees to carry into effect the resolution.

A friend of mine, for many years a resident on this coast, is now travelling in Oregon. He has written me a letter which I have just received, containing information so important and even startling in its character, that I am constrained to copy parts of it for you. He writes, after having travelled extensively in that Territory, and having attended a large meeting of Christians in which there were present all the leading denominations in which there were present from all parts of the country. From information which he presented at that meeting, and from that which he gained by his own observation, he writes as follows:

The rescue of Kansas is the natural capital which constitutes the real wealth of this great country, and creates that intelligent power in the masses alone to be relied on as the bulwark of free institutions. That is the sentiment of freedom. If you love it, vote for the party that proclaims it, and not for the party that proclaims the doctrine that 'free society is a monstrous abortion.'

"The slaves are governed far better than the free laborers at the North are governed" (A voice—"No doubt!"). Yes, Gentlemen, there is no doubt about it. The slaves are governed—and one of the Richmond papers told recently that the capital of the Southern Confederacy is the class of slaves belonging to the South that the people must be governed. We will teach these Southern Slave Propagandists, and those in the North, if such there are, who sympathize in their sentiments, a lesson that will last them in all future time, that the intelligent freemen of this country are competent to govern themselves (Great applause).

"Our negroes are not only better off, as to physical comfort, than the free laborers, but their moral condition is better." (Great laughter.)

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THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

ESTABLISHMENT OF SLAVERY IN NICARAGUA.

General Walker, the filibustering President of Nicaragua, has re-established slavery in that country, by an official decree. The decree specifies:—

"Among the decrees which the foregoing reveals is an act of the Federal Constituent Assembly of 17th of April, 1824, abolishing Slavery in Central America. The repeal of the repealing statute revises the original laws, and therefore the right to hold slaves is acknowledged by the Government of Nicaragua. Of course the acknowledgment of the right to hold slaves imposes the obligation to secure owners in the enjoyment of their property."

It seems by the following from the Tribune correspondent, that Mr. Soule of Louisiana, has been to Nicaragua, and has purchased a concession, and has probably had something to do with perfecting this arrangement. The State is now not only ready for emigrants from our southern states with their property, but is also very nearly ready for admission as a new, bright particular star in this slaveholding confederacy.

"An important decree, emanating from the temporary Executive power (President Walker) was published here on the 27th ult., which may have an important bearing on the future prosperity of this Republic. It decrees that 'inasmuch as the Constituent Assembly of the Republic, on the 30th of April, 1824, declared the State free, sovereign and independent, dissolving the compact which the Federal Constitution established between the other States of Central America,'

and since that date Nicaragua has been in fact free from the obligations which the Federal Constitution imposed, and 'inasmuch as the act of the Constituent Assembly decreed on the 20th of April, 1824, provides that the Federal

decrees given previous to that date shall remain in force, unless contrary to the provisions of this act,' and 'inasmuch as many of the decrees so given are unsuited to the present condition of the Republic, and repugnant to its welfare and prosperity, as well as to its territorial integrity,' that

'therefore all acts and decrees of the Federal Constituent Assembly, as well as of the Federal Congress, are declared null and void,' but that 'nothing therein contained shall affect rights heretofore vested under the acts and decrees hereby repealed.'

Now, one of these acts' or decrees of the Federal Constituent Assembly, so declared 'null and void' by the present supreme Executive power of Nicaragua, provided that Slavery should be forever excluded from the five Central American States.

The institution of Slavery is, therefore, in effect, now recognized and authorized in Nicaragua, as the acts of this Republic previous to the compact which the Federal Constitution established between Nicaragua and the other States of Central America, are now to be in full force and virtue.

Thus it will be perceived that the late decree of President Walker is highly important to planters and others in the Southern portion of the United States, who desire to emigrate with their property to 'garden of the world.' And it is presumed, that in the recent purchase of Mr. Soule, for \$50,000, of one of the most valuable cocoa ranches in Nicaragua, that distinguished American statesmen anticipated the issuance of this important decree."

Slavery was "abolished" and forever prohibited in Nicaragua several years since by the Central American Confederation of States. After the dissolution of the confederation, the Legislature of Nicaragua by special act confirmed this prohibition of slavery and such has been the law of the land, until now that Walker has re-established it preparatory to the admission of the State into the Union.

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TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

It has been customary to consider all the work of making canals and railroads as the prerogative of the laboring men of our country, that we had hardly thought of the possibility of the substitution of slave labor; but it is actually done in Louisiana, and proposed in other slave States. The President of the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad Company—a road projected from Nashville southward, in his annual report, which will be found in the Boston *Advertiser*, recommends that the company "buy negroes" to build the road; or he says, "invest a portion of your unappropriated capital in the purchase of slaves, stock and implements," &c. He presents a elaborate argument in favor of the plan, especially its economical advantages, and cites the fact that the State of Louisiana constructed its public works by slave labor, owned by the State. The President says:

The question for the company to decide is whether this plan can be conveniently carried into practice. The answer is, from our knowledge of what capital, and resources the company have, unexpected; and what additional stock that might be required to be vested in slaves, it can be done. At first, from two to four hundred slaves might be purchased; say three hundred, in the usual lots, some having families, would at this time cost, upon an average, about \$1,000 each, which would be equal to \$300,000. Two hundred and seventy-five of these would be placed upon the road, and the remainder upon a farm rental convenient to the road, to pay their expenses and the interest upon their cost. Upon the farm a portion of the provisions to supply the laborers upon the road might be produced, and it could be used as a nursery or repository for the slaves and negroes not in a suitable condition for work, to rest and be recruited.

To sustain the plan suggested, it is proper to make a comparison of the cost of labor to a corporation owning slaves, and a contractor who hires them.

The average hire of negro men to work on internal improvements in this country is about \$175.

If the company were to purchase at the present prices, (say \$1,000,) the yearly cost to the company, compared with the hirelings, will be as follows:

Interest on \$1,000—\$60 00
Insurance—15 60
Total—75 00

which is three sevenths—less than half—for a hand to be employed in grading or excavating earth, besides the profit to the contractor. But upon mechanical work, a still greater difference exists. Take masonry, for example, of which there will be a large portion done. A sprightly negro man will, in six months, make a tolerable mason, and in twelve months, a good one; for it is a simple trade, easily learned. Generally, masons are scarce, and demand a high price; and a contractor offering for work, besides his calculations upon paying these high prices.

The cost to a company owning slaves who are masons, and to contractors who hire them, will appear to the following calculations:

Interest on \$1,000—\$60 00
Insurance on life—15 00
Clothing, &c.—15 00
200 lbs. of Bacon—15 00
3 barrels Corn & Vegetables—10 00

115 00

One hundred and fifteen dollars per year, allowing two hundred and fifty working days, are equal to forty-six cents per day; which the hired mason will cost the contractor two dollars or two dollars and fifty cents—more than four times as much as the company who owns the mason.

—There is a nice calculation! Let our laboring men read it, and say that they "have nothing to do with slavery." This sweet idea of "a nursery or repository of slaves and maid-servants," sounds Christian-like, too! And when the shareholders can buy new masons and laborers, and feed and clothe them at that price, what is to become of those industrious free white railroad laborers who now do this work and generally support the slave power on election day? Would it not be wise to keep this system where men buy laborers so much more cheaply than they can hire them—from extending itself into any more territory.

The above we copy from the Pittsburg *Dispatch*.

Of course no honest man can have any hesitancy in answering the inquiry of the last sentence than for keenness of discernment and sharpness of wit, there is not one of our American statesmen who can be compared to old John Adams. In one of his famous Cunningham letters he wrote as follows:

"If a family which has been high in office, and splendid in wealth, falls into decay from profligacy and vice or misfortune, they generally turn Democrats and court the lowest of the people with an ardor, an art, a skill, and consequently with a success which no vulgar democrat can attain."

How strikingly the general truth of this observation is confirmed by the present political position of the families of Webster and Clay. If they do not attain to the success spoken of in the above paragraph, that is not so much John Adam's fault as that of his son, John. John Adams in making this observation naturally enough supposed, especially judging from his own family, that his sons would be apt to possess some scintilla, at least, of the father's talents. That is the case to which he refers. The case of sons as much the opposites of their father in intellect as in politics had not occurred to him.—*Tribune*.

THE ELECTIONS.—The elections which took place in Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania on the 14th inst., have, in their result, disappointed the hopes of the zealous Republicans. In Indiana the Democrats have elected their Governor by a majority of four or five thousand.—The Republican majority in Ohio on the general ticket is somewhere about 20,000. Giddings is elected by over 5,000. Wade of the Cleveland District by somewhat less than 5,000.—Leiter by about 500.—Bingham by about 900.—L. D. Campbell by a majority of 17. The Democrats have elected six Congressmen in this State and five or six in Indiana. In Pennsylvania the Democrats have succeeded by probably about 3,000 majority. The Legislature is Democratic by a small majority on joint ballot, which will secure the election of a U. S. Senator of that party in place of Mr. Broadhead. The late report places the parties in the Legislature as follows:

Dem.	Union	Doubtful.
Senate 15	18	0
House 52	45	2
	67	2
	64	

LATER.—The latest accounts put a more favorable aspect for the Republicans on the Pennsylvania election. They reduce to two thousand the Democratic majority of the Canal Commissioner and give the Republicans a majority in both Houses of the Legislature.

THE DEAN RICHMOND.—A Chicago vessel, sailed some three months since from that port, loaded with wheat direct to Liverpool, England. It arrived safely at its destination, and both vessel and cargo have been disposed of at a handsome profit. The British papers speak of the event as the inauguration of a direct trade with the growing regions of the West, which will reduce the price of American bread-stuff's in that country.

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THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

Miscellaneous.

A POOR-HOUSE AMONG THE CHIVALRY.

From "Justice in the Free States," by F. C. Adams. Published by Livermore & Reid, New York.

A low, squatly building, with a red, moss-covered roof, two lead chimneys peeping out, the windows blacked with dirt, and situated in one of the by-lanes of the city, is our poor-house, standing half hid behind a crabbled old wall, and looking very like a much-neglected Quaker church in vegetation. We boast much of our institutions, and this being a sample of them, we hold it in great reverence. You may say that nothing so forcibly illustrates a state of society as the character of its institutions for the care of the unfortunate beings who are captured by nature are to us. We agree with you. We see our poor-house crumbling to the ground with decay, yet imagine it, or affect to imagine it, a very grand edifice, in every way suited to the wants of such rough ends of humanity as are found in it. Like Satan, we are unquestioning believers in ourselves and singularly clever in finding apologies for all great crimes.

At the door of the Poor-house stands a dilapidated hearse, to which an old gray horse is attached. A number of buzzards have gathered about him and seem meditating a decent upon his bones at no very distant day. Madam casts a glance at the hearse, and the poor old horse, and the cawing buzzards, then follows Tom, timidly to the door. He has rung the bell, and soon there stands before them, in the damp door way, a fussy old man, with a very broad, red face, and a very bluⁿ nose, and two very dull, gray eyes, which he fortifies with a pair of massive framed spectacles, that have a pinion for getting upon the tip-end of his broad blunt nose.

"There, you want to see somebody! Always somebody wanted to be seen, when we have made folks to get rid of," mutters the old man, querulously, then looking indifferently at the visitors. Tom says they would like to go over the premises.

"I know you would. Ain't so dull but I can see who falls want when they is here!"

The old man, his countenance wearing an expression of stupidity, runs his dingy fingers over the crown of his bald head, and seems questioning within himself whether to admit them. "I'm not in a very good humor, to-day," he rather growls than speaks, "but you can come in—I'm of a good family—and I'll call Glentworth. I'm old—I can't get about much. We'll all get old."

The building seems in a very bad temper generally. Mr. Glentworth is called. Mr. Glentworth, with a profane explosive, pops his head out at the top of the stairs, and inquires who wants him. The visitors have advanced into a little, narrow passage, lumbered with all sorts of rubbish, and swarming with flies. Mr. Saddle-rock (for this is the old man's name) seems in a declining mood, Mr. Glentworth seems in a declining mood—every thing you look at seems in a declining mood—"As if I had not enough to do, gettin' off this dead critter!" interposed Mr. Glentworth, withdrawing his wicked face, and taking himself into a room on the left.

"He's not so bad a man, only it doesn't come out at first," replies Mr. Saddle-rock, continuing to rub his head, and to fuss round on his toes. His mind, Madam, Montford verily believes, stuck in a fog. "We must wait a bit," says the old man, his face seeming to elongate. "You can look about—there's not much to be seen, and what there is—well, it's not the finest." Mr. Saddle-rock shuffles his feet and then shuffles himself into a small, side room. Through the half-closed door he breathes a warm, sickly atmosphere; the effect has left its marks upon the sad wanining countenances of its unfortunate inmates.

Tom and Madam Montford set out to explore the establishment. They enter room after room, find them small dark and filthy, beyond description. Some are crowded with half-naked, fat-bellied females, whose care-worn faces, and well-starved aspect, tells a sorrowful tale of the chivalry.

An abundant supply of profane works, in yellow and red covers, would indeed seem appropriate to the character of the inmates. Mr. Glentworth's lips: "Poor fool, she had only been married a couple of weeks, when they had sent her husband down South. She thinks if she keeps mad, he'll come back."

There was something touching, something melancholy in the music of her song, as its strains reverberated and reverberated through the dread vault, until, like the echo of a lute on some Alpine hill, died softly away.

The author would here say, that, to the end of fortifying himself against the charge of exaggeration, he submitted the MS. of this chapter to a gentleman of the highest respectability in Charles-ton, whose unqualified approval it received, as well as enlisting his sympathies in behalf of the unfortunate lunatics found in the cells described.

Four years have passed since that time. He subsequently sent the author the following from the Charleston Courier, which speaks for itself.

Can it be that mortals are confined here, and live?" she muttered, incoherently. The stifling atmosphere is redolent of disease."

"It straightens 'em down sublimely—to put 'em in here," says Mr. Glentworth ironically, lighting his lamp. "I hope to get old Saddle-rock in here, give him such a mellowing!" He turns his light, and the shadows play, spectre-like, along a low, wet aisle, hung on each side with rusty bolts and locks, closing the doors of cells. An ominous stillness is broken by the dull clank of chains, the low wail breaks upon the ear, and, higher and higher, shriller and shriller, until, in piercing shrieks, it chills the very heart. Now it seizes, and the echoes, like the murmuring winds, faintly away. "Look in here, now," says Mr. Glentworth—"a likely wrench—once she was!"

He swings open a door, and there issues from a low, squatly building, with a red, moss-covered roof, two lead chimneys peeping out, the windows blacked with dirt, and situated in one of the by-lanes of the city, is our poor-house, standing half hid behind a crabbled old wall, and looking very like a much-neglected Quaker church in vegetation. We boast much of our institutions, and this being a sample of them, we hold it in great reverence. You may say that nothing so forcibly illustrates a state of society as the character of its institutions for the care of the unfortunate beings who are captured by nature are to us. We agree with you. We see our poor-house crumbling to the ground with decay, yet imagine it, or affect to imagine it, a very grand edifice, in every way suited to the wants of such rough ends of humanity as are found in it. Like Satan, we are unquestioning believers in ourselves and singularly clever in finding apologies for all great crimes.

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"He's not so bad a man, only it doesn't come out at first," replies Mr. Saddle-rock, continuing to rub his head, and to fuss round on his toes. His mind, Madam, Montford verily believes, stuck in a fog. "We must wait a bit," says the old man, his face seeming to elongate. "You can look about—there's not much to be seen, and what there is—well, it's not the finest." Mr. Saddle-rock shuffles his feet and then shuffles himself into a small, side room. Through the half-closed door he breathes a warm, sickly atmosphere; the effect has left its marks upon the sad wanining countenances of its unfortunate inmates.

Tom and Madam Montford set out to explore the establishment. They enter room after room, find them small dark and filthy, beyond description. Some are crowded with half-naked, fat-bellied females, whose care-worn faces, and well-starved aspect, tells a sorrowful tale of the chivalry.

An abundant supply of profane works, in yellow and red covers, would indeed seem appropriate to the character of the inmates. Mr. Glentworth's lips: "Poor fool, she had only been married a couple of weeks, when they had sent her husband down South. She thinks if she keeps mad, he'll come back."

There was something touching, something melancholy in the music of her song, as its strains reverberated and reverberated through the dread vault, until, like the echo of a lute on some Alpine hill, died softly away.

The author would here say, that, to the end of fortifying himself against the charge of exaggeration, he submitted the MS. of this chapter to a gentleman of the highest respectability in Charles-ton, whose unqualified approval it received, as well as enlisting his sympathies in behalf of the unfortunate lunatics found in the cells described.

Four years have passed since that time. He subsequently sent the author the following from the Charleston Courier, which speaks for itself.

"From THE REPORTS OF COUNCIL, January 4th, 1853.

"The following communication was received from William M. Lawton, Esq., Chairman of the Commissioners of the Poorhouse:

"CHARLESTON, December 17, 1852.

"To the Honorable the City Council of Charleston:

"By a resolution of the Board of Commissioners of this city, I have been instructed to communicate with your honorable body in relation to the insane paupers now in the poor-house (the insane poor!) and to request that you will adopt the necessary steps for sending them to the Lunatic Asylum at Columbia."

"There are twelve on the list, many of whom, it is feared, have already remained too long in an institution quite unequal to their unfortunate situation.

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